

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks; 25 for each cont.

VOL. LXIII.

## Choice Poetry.

### MILTON'S LAST POEM.

[The following is from the Oxford Edition of Milton's Works, and as the work is rare, and the lines comparatively unknown, we produce them.]

I am old and blind!  
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown—  
Afflicted and despised of my kind—  
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong—  
I murmur not that I no longer see—  
Poor, old, and helpless, the more belong,  
Father Supreme, to Thee.

O, merciful One!  
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;  
When friends pass by, my weakness shun,  
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face  
Is leaning towards me—and its holy light  
Shines upon my lonely dwelling-place,  
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee  
I recognize Thy purpose clearly shown—  
My vision Thine has dimmed that I may see  
Thyself—Thyself alone.

I have sought to fear—  
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing—  
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here—  
Came come no evil thing.

O! I seem to stand  
Trembling where the foot of mortal ne'er hath  
been,  
Wrapp'd in the radiance of Thy sinless hand,  
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—  
Shapes of respondent beauty round me throng,  
From angel lips I seem to hear the low  
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,  
When Heaven is opening on my sightless eyes;  
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,  
The earth in darkness lies.

In a pure clime  
My being fills with rapture—waves of thought  
Roll upon my spirit—strains sublime  
Roll over me unsought.

Give me now my love!  
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;  
Let by no skill of mine,

### Significance of a Wink.

Smith, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit, and a gentleman. No person is offended at what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recently engaged in a sale of venerable household furniture and "fixings." He had just got to "Going, going, and a half, a half, going" when he saw a smiling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him. A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse or to a keen sighted auctioneer; so Smith winked, and the man winked, and they kept winking, and Smith kept "Going, going" with a lot of glassware, stove pipes, carpets, pots, and perfume, and finally this lot was knocked down.

"To whom?" said Smith, gazing at the smiling stranger.

"Who? God!" said the stranger; "I don't know who."

"Why, you sir," said Smith.

"Who?—me!"

"Yes—you bid on the lot," said Smith.

"Me—hang me if I did," insisted the stranger.

"Why, did you not wink, and kept winking?"

"Winking! Well, I did, and so did you at me. I thought you were winking as much as to say, 'Keep dark, I'll stick somebody into that lot of stuff,' and I winked as much as to say, 'I'll be hanged if you don't, master!'

And the indolent clergyman shrank abashed from the cottage.

### The Lord's No Beaf.

A poor old deaf man residing in a Fifeshire village was visited one day by the parish clergyman, who had recently taken a resolution to pay such visits regularly to his parishioners, and therefore made a promise to the wife of that village that he would call occasionally and pray with him. The minister, however, soon fell through this resolution, and did not pay another visit to the deaf man till three years after, when happening to go through the alley in which the poor man lived, he found the wife at the door, and therefore could not inquire for her husband.

"Well, Margaret," said the minister, "how is Thomas?"

"Nay the better o' you," was the rather curt answer.

"How, how, Margaret?" inquired the minister.

"'Ou, ye promised twa years syne to ea' and pray ance a fortnight wi' him, and ye never darkened the door sin syne."

"Well, well, Margaret, dont be so short. I thought it was not necessary to call and pray with Thomas, for he's deaf, you know, and cannot hear me."

"But, sir," rejoined the woman, "the Lord's no deaf."

And the indolent clergyman shrank abashed from the cottage.

### Remarkable Lakes in Portugal.

On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal called Estrela, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable.

What is chiefly remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when it is stormy. It is, therefore, probable that they have subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from the sea. There is another extraordinary lake in that country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful, rumbling noise that may be heard a distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool or fountain, called Ferreiras, about twenty four miles from Comby, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, etc., which sink to the bottom and are never seen more. To these we may add a remarkable spring near Estremo, which purifies wood, or rather encrusts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that in summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter is perfectly dry.

### Prayer a Universal Characteristic of Man.

Alone of all beings here below, man prays. Among his moral instincts there is more natural, more universal, more unquerable, than prayer. The child inclines to it with a ready docility. The old man recurs to it as a refuge against decay and isolation. Prayer ascends from young lips which can hardly murmur the name of God, and from dying lips, which have scarcely strength to pronounce it. Among every people, famous or obscure, civilized or barbarous, we meet at every step with acts and forms of invocation. Wherever men live, in certain circumstances, at certain hours, and under the influence of certain impressions of soul, the eyes are elevated, the hands join themselves, the knees bend in order to implore or render thanks—to adore or to appease. With transport or with trembling, publicly or in the secret of his heart, it is to prayer that man applies as the last resource to fill the void of his soul, or to help him to bear the burden of his destiny. It is in prayer that he seeks, when everything else fails him, support for his weakness, consolation in his sorrows, hope for his virtue.

General Richardson was the person who preferred the charges against Colonel Miles for bad conduct on the field at the first battle of Bull Run. The latter died from wounds received at Harper's Ferry, the former from wounds received at Antietam, both having received the wounds within a few days of each other.

General Richardson was about six feet in height, broad chested, compact, powerful in form. He was brawny by the constant exposure of many years of military life, had a loud, sonorous voice, which it would take many canons to drown, and a piercing fiery eye, which few men could meet in anger. His intonation and pronunciations were those of a New Englander.

Commissioner looked at the lawyer, "Commissioner, I have a substitute."

Commissioner looked at the wheezy specimen for some time. "He won't do; can't march."

"But he must do," blustered out the lawyer; "and you know he will."

"He can't march; he won't do; and I can't take him."

This was what our smart friend wanted. "He won't do, eh?"

"No, he won't."

"Well, then, scratch his name off the list; he is drafted, and wants to be exempted."

Commissioner looked at the lawyer for about a minute; then regarded the list draft, and, without speaking a word, scratched off his name!

"But you don't vouch for the foregoing."

### How A LAWYER HEADED OFF A DRAFT COMMISSIONER.

SAYS THE READING (PA.) TIMES: It is well known that Commissioner Kupp was very precise and exact in his proceedings; always keeping an eye to the interests of the country, while dealing honorably with all. Now it happened that among the able bodied men drafted from one of the Heidelberg, there was an obese specimen of humanity, but when the chances hit as one of the elect. When he received his "ticket for soup," he hastened to Reading, and knowing where lived the exact specimen of a lawyer, he went straight to his office. Said he:

"I'm drafted!"

"The deuce you are: it must have been a strong man that drafted you."

"Well, I'm drafted, and I want to get out. Can't march; I'll pay well."

"Very well."

The twain proceeded to the office of the Commissioner.

"Here," said the lawyer, "Commissioner, I have a substitute."

Commissioner looked at the wheezy specimen for some time. "He won't do; can't march."

"But he must do," blustered out the lawyer; "and you know he will."

"He can't march; he won't do; and I can't take him."

This was what our smart friend wanted. "He won't do, eh?"

"No, he won't."

"Well, then, scratch his name off the list; he is drafted, and wants to be exempted."

Commissioner looked at the lawyer for about a minute; then regarded the list draft, and, without speaking a word, scratched off his name!

"But you don't vouch for the foregoing."

At the presentation of a pistol to a brave Connecticut corporal, the orator apostrophized as follows:

"Corporal! My heart is full. These times try the souls of us all, as well as our pocketts. My words must be few and to the purpose. Take this weapon and go. Give them Jesse—and John Charles also; and that you see it. Smite them hip and thigh, and pay no regard to campagne or briekhais. But beware of Old Bourbon. Do your duty, John! Keep out of draft. Don't get off halfcocked; and keep your pistol pointed from you."

The corporal, on receiving the weapon, was too much affected to make a formal speech, but promised that the pistol should speak for him.

—A lady says the first time she was kissed she felt like a big tub of roses swishing in honey, eulogie, nutmegs, and cranberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chaises drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with misted rainbows.

President Lincoln is reported to have made the following reply to an inquiry as to how he felt about the election in New York: "Something like the boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy," said he, "was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

AN INDIAN FUNERAL.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Maryville, Kansas, gives a wild description of the funeral of two Indians who had been murdered in that vicinity. He pronounces the ceremonies a great demonstration of sorrow. A large number of Indians, of all ages, gathered around the grave, and cut themselves with knives, and ran sharp pointed sticks through their arms and legs, and howled and yelled like demons. This is the strange way that they have of showing how greatly they deplore the death of any one of position among them.

THE LOVE HIM SIT.—Many of the Kentucky rebels have been heartlessly robbed by John Morgan, and yet they feel compelled to praise him without stint. They remind one of the jockey, who, whilst showing off a filly that he wished to sell, received from the animal a severe kick in the ribs. Though half dead with pain, he exclaimed, with a smile, "Pretty playful creature!"

—Laughter, sleep and hope are the three bounties which kind mother nature compensates us with for the troubles of life, which few, perhaps, would accept if they were asked beforehand.

THREE GENERATIONS AT THE POOLS.—The Boston Transcript says that on Tuesday morning Josiah Quincy, his son and namesake, and his grandson, Major Samuel M. Quincy, went together to the polls in Ward four, and deposited their Republican ballots.

—Laughter, sleep and hope are the three bounties which kind mother nature compensates us with for the troubles of life, which few, perhaps, would accept if they were asked beforehand.

A PAINFUL SPECTACLE.—The remains of the dead, who fell at the battle of Antietam, continue to be removed by their friends. Last week we saw two ladies riding from the vast graveyard in a one-horse vehicle, both being seated on the coffin which contained the remains of a relative.—*Advertiser (Md.) Herald.*

TURNING A WART TO ACCOUNT.—An individual recently claimed a certificate of exemption on the ground that a large wart on his nose obstructed his sight.

—If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that they are sufficient ground for attachment.

—Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate devil."

—"Good morning, Mr. Henepeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Departure of General McClellan from the Army.

ITS FARE WELL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Major General McClellan and personal Staff left Warrenton Junction at 11 o'clock to day. On reaching Warrenton junction a salute was fired, and the troops who had been drawn up in line afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few words. He said in response, while on the platform of the railroad car: "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good-bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Manassas Junction, where salutes were fired and where General McClellan was complimented with enthusiastic cheers.

The party arrived in Washington just in time to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for Trenton. The cars being detained owing to some impediment on the track, Gen. McClellan was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft repeated cheers.

The following favorable order was read to the troops, composing the Army of the Potowmack, yesterday morning, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
CAMP NEAR REEDERSVILLE, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.  
Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potowmack.—An order of the President devolves upon Major Gen. Burnside the command of this army.

In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As no army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt of boldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history.

The glory you have achieved—our mutual perils and fatigues—the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease—the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be co-trades in supporting the constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

Geo. B. McCLELLAN,  
Major General, U. S. A.

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside on his taking the command of the army:

In accordance with general order No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potowmack. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a shaver of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potowmack in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect for General McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command.

To the 9th corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With confidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

(Signed). A. E. BURNside,  
Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

VISIT OF GENERAL BULLOCK TO THE ARMY.

General Hallock's visit to the army of the Potowmack took place yesterday and will include a thorough examination into its condition.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is nothing from the army of interest to day. All is quiet. Confidential intelligence shows that the greater part of the Rebel army is between Culpepper and the Rapidan river. Yesterday a part of a company of the 3d Indiana Cavalry made another bold dash into Fredericksburg, capturing thirty prisoners.

GENERAL BURNside.

General Burnside is everywhere greeted with unmistakable evidences of affection and confidence. The army, generally, is in high spirits and anxious to move against the enemy.

Some instances are named of resignation tendered by officers, many of whom have long desired to leave the service, and all being such as Government can profitably spare.

General Seth Williams remains with Gen. Burnside as Assistant Adjutant Gen. General Buford as Chief of Cavalry, and Colonel Sackett as Inspector General. Several officers of General McClellan's best staff often express the desire to remain in active service.

It is said that some officers who have tendered their resignation have asked leave to withdraw them, but it is believed that the Government has sufficient judgment, frankness and self-respect to strike from the rolls of the army all who prefer partisan patronage to patriotic service. No resignations, however, had been received at headquarters up to 12 o'clock to day.

Colonel Key, one of the ablest officers in General McClellan's staff, is still here, and is desirous of continuing in active service. Col. Key's programme for the war differs from that of his brother, and, if carried out, would soon make the rebellion one of the dreariest memories of the past.

Upon recurrence to files of newspapers it is found that the order to Gen. McClellan to cross the Potowmack and advance against General Lee's army was given on the day after the President's return from Harper's Ferry. This order was, of course, founded upon the President's coup d'etat of that army; and it is understood, in circles that have the entire confidence of Mr. Lincoln, that his subsequent military order to Gen. McClellan shows comprehensive strategic views.

GENERAL BURNside.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* states that General Burnside was born at Liberty, Indiana, of Scottish parents, his father being somewhat of the David Deans school but wanting its morosities and sectarian bitterness. He inherits much of the deep-rooted religious conviction, caution and determination so evidently peculiar to the "sons of Scotia."



THE ADAMS SENTINEL  
GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18, 1862.

## More Fires.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the large hay-barn of Mr. Joseph Wible, a short distance west of Hoke's Ware-house, was discovered in flames, and was entirely consumed in a short time, with a large amount of hay in bales and loose. A considerable amount of hay near was saved. The fire did not extend beyond the building.

Whilst our citizens were engaged at this fire, another burst out in the large brick barn of Doiron & Codori, east of and near Sheds & Buehler's Lumber and coal-yard.

Every effort was made to save it, but in vain. It was destroyed, with about 20 tons of hay and straw. The cattle were all saved. Fortunately for the town, the night was very calm, and the roofs all wet from the rain of the day—so that the conflagration was confined to the buildings in which the fire originated. They were, beyond doubt, the work of incendiaries; and it is hoped no pains will be spared by the authorities to ferret out the villains.

The loss in both cases is considerable.—The barn of Doiron & Codori was a very large and valuable one—known for years as "Gutty's Barn." It was of brick, and very substantial. A good part of the walls are still standing this morning.

Doorsom & Codori have, we learn, an insurance of \$800, and Mr. Wible \$280, in the Adams county Insurance Company.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

A man named ADAM BESORI, was arrested at the tavern of Mr. J. MICKLEY, in this county, on the 9th inst., by the Sheriff of Franklin county, and committed to the Champlisburg prison on the same night. There were found on his person \$310 to counterfeit \$5 notes on the Chambersburg bank, and \$200 counterfeit \$2 notes on the Bank of Penn Township. He was, no doubt, on a distributing tour.

ED.—The Editor of the *Compiler* makes a number of bold assertions as to our agreement with Mr. Greeley, in particular acts.

We should have to pursue a very tortuous course indeed, if we did not agree in opinion with somebody at sometime or other. If

Mr. Greeley happens to think as we do sometimes, that is no evidence that we are at all led by his opinions in any case. He has some instances. But the *Compiler*

is so good at, and so celebrated for, *twisting* and *groundless assertions*, that he must give us *proof* before we acknowledge the truth of the charges. We generally steer a straight-forward course—and, as far as political matters are concerned, at least, we always act as we profess, the *Compiler*, in his *truthfulness*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

ED.—Lieut. JOHN CULP, of the Firm of Culp & Coleen, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, Notary Public for this County. An excellent officer, civil and military.

ED.—Dr. P. R. WAGINSELLER, of Selin's Grove, Pa., formerly of our College, has been appointed an U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions. A first-rate appointment.

ED.—Bank of Gettysburg.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg for the ensuing year:

George Swope, A. S. Himes, G. W. McClellan, Henry Myers, James J. Wills, Wm. Young, Henry Wirt, Lewis M. Motter, E. F. Shorb, Marcus Samson, Jacob Reese, John W. Sloan, John A. Jones.

ED.—At an election for officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Wm. D. Himes.

Directors—Wm. McSherry, Jacob Wirt, George Swope, Jno. H. McClellan, Marcus Samson, Abraham Mieckley.

Treasurer—Jno. H. McClellan.

ED.—Those who removed Gen. McClellan are honest, and desire to have this terrible war ended; and, in consequence, felt it a duty, with all the high regard they had for that distinguished officer, to place another General in command, who would be more prompt and energetic in crushing the rebellion. No one denies to General McClellan superior military skill, pure love of country, and honesty of purpose; but it was necessary, before winter sets in, to "push on the column" to quick and decisive victory; and his movements were not so rapid and effective as were desired for this purpose.

ED.—Death of Two Soldiers.

We announce with regret the death of Wm. J. WALKER, of Bendersville, and

DAVID STONER, of Mummasburg, members of Capt. Walter's company, 138th Regt.

ment, now on duty at the Relay House, between Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Walker died on the 10th, and his remains arrived here on Wednesday and were taken to his friends. He leaves a wife and small family, who were dependent on him for support. His age was 41 years. Mr. Stoner's remains arrived on Thursday, and were also taken in charge by friends. He was aged 21 years and 10 days. Both died of typhoid fever, near the same time. They were good soldiers and much esteemed by all who knew them.

ED.—Dr. NEELY, Surgeon of the Regt. here, has opened a Hospital in the building near Mr. Yount's hotel, formerly used by the "Porter Guards," and is putting it in order for the reception of the sick. The health of the Regt. is generally very good.

ED.—The train of cars now leaves Gettysburg in the morning at 8 o'clock, instead of 7 1/2.

ED.—Another Patriotic Family.

Our friend, THOMAS BLOCER, Esq., has three sons in the Union Army—An-

drew H., Oliver H., and Edward C., and he has gone himself now, having enlisted into Col. Roberts' Regiment for Artillery service at Fortress Monroe.

ED.—Although the Democrats carried Pennsylvania on their State ticket, by about three thousand, yet the Union majority on the Congressional vote is between six and seven thousand. Well done, Pennsylvania!

ED.—There is a general advance in the subscription price of newspapers. We intend to stick to the old rates, but must have PAY for all we print. Justice to ourself and these dependent upon us for support demands this.

## The Latest News.

It is said the Rebel Generals Jackson and Hill are in the Shenandoah Valley with a large force, estimated at from 40 to 70,000 men. On Friday they occupied the roads west and westward from Winchester, and their advance was at Bath, which is only two miles south of Hancock. Their cavalry occupied Martinsburg. It is their evident intention to advance on Cumberland, by way of Romney. Energetic military movements are being made on our side to meet this new feature in the Rebel cause.

A rumor prevails that other members of the rebels will be put under arrest. The charges are unknown.

## Members of McClellan's Staff Under Arrest.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Lieutenant A. V. Culum and J. C. Duane, of the engineer corps, both belonging to General McClellan's staff, were sent to Washington this morning, under arrest. It is said that the order was received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons mentioned reported at once to Washington, to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A rumor prevails that other members of the rebels will be put under arrest. The charges are unknown.

THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* says that the white natives of all that region are very severe and uncompromising. "Why do you come to murder us?" asked a Virginia matron of a Massachusetts Yankee. "The elections have gone against you." The Massachusetts man was anxious to learn what the elections had to do with the war. The lady was quick with the reply: "The Democrats are for peace—they will stop your wicked war upon us as soon as they have the power. As you have found out that the Democrats are in the majority, why do you not stop fighting?" This shows how quickly the rebels have extracted comfort from the success of the northern Democrats. The Yankee replied to the lady as he was leaving: "I am sorry to disappoint you, but if you are making any calculations of peace because of the election victories of the Democrats, you are building your house upon a sandy foundation. The Democrats have not got control of the government yet, and if they had they would not dare to stop the war. The northern people have been misled and deceived, for they believe in the war."

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—We are gratified to learn that this corps has safely arrived in Louisville, Ky., where they will form the body-guard of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans. They reached Pittsburg Saturday evening, where they partook of a hearty supper provided for them. They were then conveyed over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and Beloit-Fontaine Railroad lines to Indianapolis, without change of cars, at which place they were comfortably quartered in the large Union passenger depot for the night (Sunday). They were provided with meals at the refreshment station there, similar to our own institution.—Their reception along the route was a perfect creation, the people turning out and supplying them with every luxury. At Indianapolis they took cars for Jeffersonville opposite Louisville.

ED.—Colonel Ludlow, an able and intelligent officer on the staff of General Dix, has completed arrangements with the rebel commissioners for a mutual exchange of all prisoners of war. The result as given in a report from Fortress Monroe, is more favorable to us than was generally expected.

The beasts of the rebels, of the immense

number of prisoners they have taken from us, prove to have as little foundation as many of their other assertions; and the account now stands in our favor by about six thousand privates and six hundred and seventy officers. Thus, though at Harper's Ferry and on some other occasions, we have

lost more than the enemy, and thus given

them occasion for their boast, it appears that

on the whole, and taking the West and the

East, the advantage is largely with us.—

What is true of prisoners is equally true of the result of the war. The rebels

may have gained some slight advantages in the East; but their blows have been

returned with heavy interest in the West;

and our losses on the Peninsula have been

made up by the successes of the army

under Rosecrans, Grant, Schenck, Curtis, Mitchell, Morgan and others.

The advantage to us is that we

are not only in the lead of our greatest army,

but we have the support of the Government.

If General Burnside is to continue at

the head of the Army of the Potowmack, we

shall have a right to expect that the quick

and decisive movements of his North Carolina campaign will be repeated in Virginia.

His motto is "Move on, men! move on!"

If he does move on with the resistless power

derived from the control of an army composed

of nearly 250,000 of the best soldiers

in the world, we will begin to look for the

end of the rebellion, and the restoration of

the blessings of Peace and Liberty.

ED.—Thus far in the course of the war

two signal instances have occurred which

justify a short account of the pre-

ceding opinions and the traditional ideas

of Europeans in regard to the temper of the Ameri-

can people. Twice it has happened that a general

and commanding a large number of

troops, and commanding with love and adora-

tion not only by his men, but by a large

and influential party in civil life, has been sud-

denly, by a single stroke of the pen, removed

from his position of splendor and power to

private life. When Fremont was superseded

in Missouri, he was the idol of his sol-

diers and the admiration of the whole Western

</div

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Death of Hon. James Madison Porter.

EASTON, Nov. 11.—Hon. James Madison Porter died at his residence, in this place, this morning, in the 70th year of his age. He was a son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolutionary War, and himself served in the War of 1812.

During the war of 1812-14, while Mr. Porter was a law-student in Philadelphia, the city was threatened by the British, and he volunteered and served as a lieutenant, during that emergency, until discharged by the Government. Judge Porter was one of the framers of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent members of the Convention. In March, 1843, President Tyler appointed him Secretary of War, on the re-organization of the Cabinet upon the death of President Harrison. This important bureau was most ably conducted by Judge Porter, and, although he was only about a year in the Cabinet, he had so ingratiated himself in the esteem of those connected with that Department, that up to the hour of his death, the old officers of the army held him in grateful remembrance.

Since then he held many prominent positions. He was the leading spirit of all the public improvements connected with the borough of his adoption. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, and for twenty-five years president of the Board of Trustees. He also, for upwards of forty years, was a member of the ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which body he held numerous responsible positions, and was a perfect Asher in the fraternity. He was truly in himself an institution of his place: a public benefactor. His whole life was marked with a charity as beautiful to behold as it was fruitful for happiness in its influence on all who knew him.

The announcement that Gen. Grant and his army of war-worn veterans are now advancing will be hailed with infinite joy throughout the loyal North, and with a corresponding feeling of alarm in the rebel States. The telegraph informed us several days ago that he had occupied Lexington, on the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad, but significantly remarked that other movements were then in progress which it would at that time be impolite to divulge. But the telegraph this morning discloses part of the plot, and it, together with the map, gives us a clear insight into the remainder. It states that our pickets were then within a few miles of Holly Springs, and that a number of rebel cavalry had been dispersed and captured. It is probable that the large rebel force that had been concentrating there since the Corinth battle, under the command of Generals Pemberton, Price, and Van Dorn, have retreated to Granada, a strong strategical point at the junction of the Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. This move is said to be strongly fortified, and it is not probable that it will be surrendered without a battle.

To attack this place successfully two columns will march on it, the one by the Holly Springs road, commanded by General Grant, and the other by way of Memphis. These two columns will easily form a junction a few miles north of the town, and make a concerted attack. It is probable that the rebels will make an attack with the hope of checking our advance, at Oxford, on the Holly Springs road, and at Paducah on the Memphis road. With the fall of Granada for we take it for granted it must fall when attacked by our brave Western boys—the road to Jackson and Vicksburg will be open. A stand will no doubt be made at the former place, but it will have to follow the fate of its predecessor. With the fall of Jackson comes the abandonment of that great goal our soldiers in the West are at present aiming for—Vicksburg—unless indeed its defenders wish to be captured. Thus it will be seen what the army of Tennessee is striving to accomplish. But they will not be expected to perform all the work themselves. Admiral Porter has been preparing his gunboat fleet for active service, and when General Grant, with his army, has invested the city we may expect to hear the gallant Porter's fleet knocking at its door for admittance. With Vicksburg in our possession, the Mississippi is again free to those who fought for it, and to all coming generations. The campaign in the West is, therefore, becoming interesting, and we hope will be fruitful of victory.

The report of the late rebel attack on Nashville and the repulse of the assailants, is interesting. The rebels, with a largely superior force, made a vigorous attack on the place, hoping to capture it before General Rosecrans could come to its assistance. They approached the city by way of several roads, and commenced to shell the place; but they were gallantly met and repulsed by General Negley, although he was greatly outnumbered. While the fighting was brisk in the front of the town, Morgan, with his desperados, made a bold attack on the new iron bridge across the Cumberland, with the hope of destroying it, but Gen. Negley had provided for such a contingency by sending a regiment there, and when the rebels made their appearance they met with a stubborn resistance, and were ultimately forced to retire. The rebels, finding that Gen. Negley was determined to defend the city to the last, wisely raised the siege. But Gen. Negley did not let them go away quietly, for he followed them, and by vigorous attacks killed and wounded many, and took a number of prisoners. The gallant conduct of this General, and the rebels' staved them in the face, has been properly recognized by his commanding officer, and will also elicit the undivided praise of loyal people everywhere.

Despatches from Nashville say that the Rebels under Generals Buckner and Polk are retiring southward. General Breckinridge sent a flag of truce from Murfreesboro on Tuesday night, asking for the exchange of some prisoners. Breckinridge is reported to be sick. General Rosecrans has written a congratulatory letter to Gen. Negley on the latter's successful defense of Nashville on November 5. The Rebels blew up the stone work of the bridge over Mill creek, on the Murfreesboro Railroad, six miles from Nashville. The bridge had just been repaired by the Rebels, who also destroyed the bridge over the Harpeth, near Franklin. Our despatches further state that preparations are being made to elect representatives to the present Congress from districts in Tennessee on the occupancy of the Union troops. Governor Johnson will probably soon issue an order to that effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The triumph

of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln in Missouri, which from the last accounts seems to be assured, is worth to the country at least as much as a great victory in the field of battle. It is now estimated that we have six of the nine members of Congress, and ten majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures the election of two emancipationists to the Senate of the United States. The leader in the great struggle in Missouri was undoubtedly Senator John S. Henderson, a Douglas Democrat, who, from the time he left his seat prior to the close of the last session of Congress, has devoted himself to the most earnest support of the President's office to the Border States.

As early as last August I saw a letter from Mr. Henderson in which he confidently predicted this decision. This result in Missouri must be the result in the other Border States. The Secessionists and traitors having left these States and having taken with them their slaves, the loyal people are now left to vote, unawed, upon the President's generous offer. So you will perceive that this offer, like the proclamation of emancipation, is not a mere paper proffer, according to the New York Herald and the London Times, but has been accepted by the people of the Border States as a substantial proposition. The proclamation is producing actual results in the Cotton States. It terrifies the Richmond Junta. It is rapidly making Texas and Louisiana free, and in a short time Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee will be enrolled by the side of Missouri. Delaware will, of course, come in, in spite of the hot-tempered influence, which has given the slaves, the control of the Legislature, and defeated Fisher for Congress. And Virginia is more than half in favor of emancipation, the healthiest section being ours by public opinion, and the eastern section by force of arms.

ATROCIOUS.—A Falstaff correspondent of the Gloucester Advertiser, who dates us from the gunboat Keokuk, says:

"The captain of one of the ships that was burnt by the pirate Alabama was on board of our vessel to-day. He says most of the vessels burned by the pirates were whalers. One of them had been out nearly three years, and had a full cargo of oil. There were upward of twelve ships burnt; one of them showed fight, and they blew her all to pieces; not a soul was saved. Such wholesale piracy on the high seas is enough to make one's blood chill in his veins. Our boys are highly indignant; we long to get our chancery on her, and if we do I pity them, for we shall not spare them. We are bound to find her, and I can assure you we shall give no quarter. I overheard one of the captains say that the crew on board are all much disaffected, and it would not take much to make them mutinous."

AT Glancing over a Petersburg, Va., paper of a few days since, we find salt quoted at *five* to *sixty four and a half cents* per pound, and scarce—in fact impossible to procure in any large quantities—ever at that. Commenting upon this fact, the Rebel paper called attention to the immediate necessity that existed the salt to cure the used supplies of bacon always so much relied upon to enable them to subsist in the disloyal States; and although the Rebels intimate frequently that "exhaustion" must come upon the loyal States at last, the case with them—taking the facts with relation to salt seems—insufficient now.

It was the boast of the Rebels that the salt march on them, the one by the Holly Springs road, commanded by General Grant, and the other by way of Memphis. These two columns will easily form a junction a few miles north of the town, and make a concerted attack. It is probable that the rebels will make an attack with the hope of checking our advance, at Oxford, on the Holly Springs road, and at Paducah on the Memphis road. With the fall of Granada for we take it for granted it must fall when attacked by our brave Western boys—the road to Jackson and Vicksburg will be open. A stand will no doubt be made at the former place, but it will have to follow the fate of its predecessor. With the fall of Jackson comes the abandonment of that great goal our soldiers in the West are at present aiming for—Vicksburg—unless indeed its defenders wish to be captured. Thus it will be seen what the army of Tennessee is striving to accomplish. But they will not be expected to perform all the work themselves. Admiral Porter has been preparing his gunboat fleet for active service, and when General Grant, with his army, has invested the city we may expect to hear the gallant Porter's fleet knocking at its door for admittance. With Vicksburg in our possession, the Mississippi is again free to those who fought for it, and to all coming generations. The campaign in the West is, therefore, becoming interesting, and we hope will be fruitful of victory.

A BARNARDISMO CONTEMPLATION.—We are told that the public library seized by our troops at Beaufort, South Carolina, and transmitted to this city, is about to be offered for sale by the authorities. We sincerely trust the report is not true. Books, pictures, statues, and works of art generally are held by all civilized nations as except from the ordinary rights of war, and only barbarians destroy them, or sell them. When Napoleon seized the artistic treasures of Italy, and sent them to France, he was denounced by all Europe; and in subsequent treaties France was compelled to return them to the original possessors. Besides, the North is so rich in books, and the South so poor, that we can afford not only to leave them all their libraries, but to fill up the shelves of such as may be scanty.

AN APPRENTICE.—To the Printing business, is wanted immediately at this Office.

## Married.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. R. Warner, assisted by Rev. H. G. Flanney, Hon. EDWARD McFERRIN, Esq., of Gettysburg, to Miss ANNIE D., daughter of John S. Crawford, Esq., of Gettysburg.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. H. V. Jamison, Mr. ADAM G. HENRY, to Miss ANSIE M. SETTLE—both of Franklin township.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. JOHN WEIMER, to Miss EMMA JANE SHOEMAKER, both of Carroll County, Md.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Bucher, in Gettysburg, Mr. PETER HART to Miss REBECCA JANE WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Old, Mr. GEORGE LEISINGER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARGARET H. McGLAUGHLIN, of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL TROSTLE, of York county, to Miss LEAH MILLER, of this county.

On the 16

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

STRATTON, BRYANT & CO'S.  
National Commercial Colleges  
located in  
PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets,  
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago  
and St. Louis.

BOOK-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial  
Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forum, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantage of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.  
Address

STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.,  
Oct. 23, 1862. Philadelphia.

SEADES & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, a fine display of Stores can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow-Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.—The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Splicing, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS  
TO SELL  
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY  
COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED  
STATES, CANADA, AND  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862, cost \$30,000 to engrave it and one year.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 copies are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for \$1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to clean canvas well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No compensation. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport, Perry, Rutherford, Noland's Ford, and others of the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is 25 cents, it is the best which can be purchased.

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Bart and William Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,359 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2 packet form, and \$25 on lines with rollers. Ready Sep. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD.—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS,  
Secretary of the Navy.

October 14, 1862.

A Ready Market!

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.

WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLINEBELLER, BELLINOR & CO., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of grain. You will be supplied with PLASTER, CHANG, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DRILL, BRINKERHOFF & CO., April 24.

GRAIN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRANITE, PRODUCE, and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market price for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living price.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m

1 YERS Chas. Peetor,

1 YERS. T. P. T. L.

for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

ADMS.—call and see the cheapest and

best SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store.

Dr. ROMAN HORN.

Misses and Children's Shoes.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

YUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

3m